# UNCLE SAM'S LITTLE ONES

The Board of Children's Guardians Cares for Them.

### THE METHODS IT EMPLOYS

Great Care Taken in Finding Homes for Boys and Girls-Families to Whom They Are Entrusted Must Render Strict Account-Agent Lewis Looked Upon as a Friend.

/ Uncle Sam is well known as a great ruler, arbiter, general, statesman and politician, but little or nothing is known of him in his capacity of legal guardian to many orphaned, abandoned, destitute and otherwise helpless and miserable children. He is a philanthropist who approprintes large sums of money annually for the maintenance of the poor in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, but he is guardian only of these coming under the immediate supervision of the Board of Childran's Guardians. Over such persons he has full legal control.

In a majority of the institutions of the District children may be placed by a parent for an indefinite period. The children are fed, clothed, housed and taught at public expense. The parent, meantime, may steep his soul in crime and sin and become a hundred times more unfit mentally, morally and physically, if not financially, to care for his children, yet he may take them from the asylums in which they



Before.

society and drag them down to his own level once more. The board of managers may object but can do nothing, for the parent is the legal guardian. Not so with the Board of Children's Guardians. The law creating this board holds that the need for public support bespeaks the need for public control, and the splendid work so quietly done under it proves the claim to be not only just and right, but bene ficial both to the children and the con munity at large.

The Foard of Children's Guardians began active work July 1, 1898, and its appropriation for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1897, is \$27,400, this to cover all expenses attendant upon securing the children, placing them in I omes and instirations, beard clothing, wedical attendance visiting and transferring them from place to place when necessary. In every great y the force-operating to the disadvantage of the children of the poor are many and potent, and this sum expended for their tenefit under official control is note too great. The total number of wards on be first of the present month was 322 of whom forty-one are in institutions when loard is being paid, seventy are in family Lomes where board is being paid, 199 are n free family hones, and twelve are other wise self-supporting

Some of the waifs are bright, dainty, refined, and pretty exough to do credit to any family, and for these children it is not a very difficult matter to find good Lones. Those who are loarding in private families are but biding their time, while the board is on the lookout for homes in which to place them. The least desirable of all are placed in institutions for the training necessary to fit them for family life, to which they are promoted on good behavior

and in due time. Like the great Guardian of us all, th United States, through the Board of Children's Guardians, is no respecter of per sons; he knows neither creed nor sec nor color. All cisidren, white and black alike, are rescued from want, misery, de grading influences and everything that tends to imperi) them body and soul. Preference is given to children under eight years of age, and once a writ is secured after proper investigation directing the board to take possession of the child, the whol matter baying been sifted in court and the judge having decided that the child is a fit subject for the board, then let ordiens, natural or otherwise, fall back, for Uncle Sam raises his protecting arm and becomes responsible for the persona welfare of the little one, the Stars and Stripes wave in triumph over its head and the engle screeches for a soul saved from degradation to which it shall return

Visiting the children with the agent of the board, Mr. H. W. Lewis, I could bu compare more than favorably the well-fed well-dressed, happy, healthy looking young sters in their new found homes with the many dirty, tattered urchins that we passed on our way, and I wished that the board had unilions at its disposal instead of a few thousands. Great care is taker in selecting boarding places for the little nes. The moral characters of the fami



After.

be unquestionable, and their incomes must be large enough to support them above and beyond what they receive for child board. White families are, of course, found for white children, and colored families for children are allowed to a family. Never more than three. No undue haste is made to place cididren in free homes. The characters, occupation, mode of living, etc., are places in the District from which chil-of a family applying for a child are in-

vestigated and the child best suited, by natural endowments of mind and person, for life with that particular family is indentured for a certain length of time, and if mutual satisfaction be given then the family may legally adopt the child and it passes from further control of the board.

If, however, the child be returned for any cause whatever, the family returning it must give it a certain sum of money and a wardrobe, according to the formal written agreement signed before taking the child. In this is the board's refuge from the importunities of sentimental persons who would take children as a means of temporary amusement without any though of the grave responsibilities involved, then send them back upon the first appearance of inevitable childish faults.



A Typical Home.

The remark of a sensitive little girl of six years, who was moved two or three times before settling with her "newest mamma," will serve to illustrate that children have feelings to hurt and that they think about things for which they are not given credit. After a couple of months passed in her new home, the little one said suddenly one day, while having a reminiscent "talk."

"Mamma, don't you think it's bad when children get used to people to take them away and give them to someone else? They carried me here and they carried me there. and oh. I hope you won't send me away,

At the first boarding home we visited there were three children, two bright boys of five, and a pretty, blue-eyed girl of eight years. This child does not know her real name, or rather her name in the sight of God, for she is one of four children borne to an aristocratic Virginian who fell in love with a girl a stratum or two below him socially, promised marriage, and brought her to Washington, where he lived with her until he tired of her. 'Tis the story we have heard and read so often, the same sad story written on so many thousands of pages in tears and blood and tragedy. The woman loved him, gave up everything for him, was true to him, only to be left with four nameless roung children on her hands. One child as died, one she has, and two the board has in charge while the father is living-Does he imagine that by some special dispensation, having sown the wind he will escape the harvest of the whirlyind? God pity him when he stands up to give

account of the deeds done in the nody.

We visited a twenty-months old chera! of a girl baby, who has been adopted by a well-to-do family. This child, like many thers received by the board at a very early age, was near to death's door, from which t was brought back to its present ruddy health by the board's physician, a graduate of Howard University, a tireless, faithful worker, and a doctor unusually skilled in

likeness of a boy as he was taken from the fourth, and the sixth is a picture of some youngsters grubbing in "the dump." The only fault to be found with these pic tures is that the camera is too kind. casts the mantle of charity over disorder and dirt, and in its softened monochrome dilapidation and squalor disappear,
MARY WRIGHT DAVIS

MCKINLEY IS FOREWARNED.

The Retiring President Will Clear the White House.

New York Press. The President's salary is \$50,000 a year and the use of the furniture and effects be onging to the United States and kept in the Executive Mansion. The steward of the President's household, under the direction of the President, is responsible for the plate, furniture and other public property in the President's house, and must give a bond to the United States for the faith-

ful discharge of his trust. When a President retires from the White House to make room for his successor, it is not expected that he shall leave behind any personal property, nor has he, by virtue of his four years of service, obtained a proprietary interest in any goods and chattels belonging to the United States. There are a thousand and one little things about a house that render it cheerful and comfortable, and these belong to the President putting them there. And he is expected to take them away.

The law of the United States does not

require any inaugural ce remony except that the oath prescribed by the Constitution be taken. Neither does the law make it in cumbent upon the retiring President to entertain his successor in the White House before taking leave. Nor does it insist and maintain that the newconser shall find merely the bare boards and coverless beds in the Executive Mansion when he enters.

On the 4th of March, 1885, Chester A.

Arthur turned over the office of President to Grover Cleveland. The White House was warm, inviting, cozy. It was not like en-tering a barn. The reception was such as a man would tender a dear friend who had come to stay a week or two. The table was spread, the drinks were poured. Mr. Cleveland found bimself master of a house already house-warmed. The fires burned brightly, and friends were on hand to add to their glow. Arthur expended \$1,800 on that reception to his successor. There was everything that Cleveland could wish.

On March 1, 1889, Grover Cleveland turn-ed over the office of President of the United States to Benjamin Harrison. What did the incoming elect-of-the-people find? A barren waste. The day was raw and cold. It is true that the furniture and effects belonging to the Government were here, but all those bousehold gods that make a residence a home had been spirited away, leaving the rooms hollow and cavern-ous. The Harrisons, taken by surprise, actually suffered from the cold. The Cleve-lands and gone, carting away lock, stock and barrel. This statement is hardly credible, but it is true.

Cleveland did not mean to be lacking in courtesy to President Harrison. If some one had been there with courage to say to him that it would be a nice thing to furnish some light entertainment for the new arrival he would probably have ordered a flask of whisky. But it is Cleveland's way to forget the delicacies. His coarse grain thing to do was to clear out of the White House on the appointed day with every thing that he possessed. He regarded that



ber she has literally snatched from death's grasp. We next went to see two little letter. colored girls, each four years old one of whom the agent thought would draw her last breath as he took her from her

of heaself. The cutest of the colored youngsters the board has are a three-year-old girl and



A Charity Candidate.

boy, who can sing, dance, tell their names things. The gut was taken when she was weeks old, and the woman who has had her ever since told me that she looked more like a cat than anything human when they took her. The agent found a free home for the child a short time ago, and so notified the woman who has cared for her all this time. When she heard it she begged him not to take the child away.

"But," sail the agent, "we must give children to good free homes when we find them, and not go on paying board when it is unnecessary."

"Oh. Mr. Lewis." the woman answered. throwing berself on her knees, "donn' yo" give me anothan dollah, on'y doan take ma baby away from me."

So they gave her to the childless woman who has cared for her so faithfully, and whom she has called "mamma" ever since

Everywhere we went, though our visit was unexpected, there was no waiting to "fix up," and I noticed that Mr. Lewis was welcomed as a friend and the chil-dren are devoted to him. Their frank and unconscious manners, the entire lack of timidity or shyness, was peculiarly marked among those in the family homes.

The agent has a fad for photographing not only the children "before and after" taking, but the places from which they are taken as well. You will find it hard to believe that the howling and unhappy youngsters in the picture could be trans children represented in the second; but such wonders as these are accompliby the uplifting, refining influences that are thrown around the wards of Uncle 8sm. The third and fourth illustrations as his official duty, and performed it to the

I hear that the wink has been given to Major McKinley to prepare again treatment from Cleveland on March 4. It is suggested that he send around to the White House on March 3 a sufficiency of the good things of earth to render his er trance into office on the 4th less cold than was that of President Harrison. He may rest assured that when he reaches the Executive Mansion, without having taken this precaution, he will find only the skin and bones of a home.

### DISTANCE COVERED BY THE EYE. Amount of Travel in Reading According to a French Statistician. Chicago Chronici

An ingenious French statistician has recently been investigating the distance traveled by the eye in reading printed matter He calculates that 1,000,000 letters of the ordinary type used in newspapers placed in close juxtaposition extend over 1,500 meters, somewhat less than a mile. But, according to his reckoning, there is not more than 1,100 yards of reading matter in the average issue of a Parisian daily, Within the cover of the familiar yellowback novel will, as a rule, be found double that amount, and in order to cover the ground which is represented by all of M. Zola's works, the eye would have to perform a journey of more than thirty miles. An average man, living for the average period of human life, may be calculated to get through about 2,500 miles of readings

Not From Esop. Once upon a time Dinng Dhad, a hely man, was filled with a desire to Amell orate the Condition of the Race. He Prayed a great deal and Preached a great deal. So much in fact that he had very little time for Thinking, or for inquiring into the Actualities of the Case. The People listened patiently, but he could not see that things were getting any better.

Therefore he besought his gods earnestly, day and night, that they would revea to him the True Way. After many years he was told that he must go into the mountains and fast and pray, as by no other means could the

object he sought be obtained.

With his soul full of thankfulness and hope, Dinng Dhad betook himself to the mountains, and, building himself a hut among the rocks remained for a long time in Communion with Himself, thus acquiring a large stock of Fantastic Ideas, with which he finally returned to his people whom he gathered about him to hear the secrets which had been revealed upon the mountain.

But when he announced the subject of his lecture they arose and said with one

"Never mind, Oh, Dihng Dhad, the gods spake truly when they sent thee into the mountains; we have been doing very nice ly while you were gone. You should go

And they left him.-Detroit Evening

Dr. Thomas Wilson Has Written a Paper on This.

### A MOST INTERESTING WORK

He Made a List of the Best Known Tall People of Mediaeval and Modern Times-Murphy Stood 8 Feet 10 Inches-They Were All Heavy-

Washington, Jan. 9.-Dr. Thomas Wilon, curator of the department of prehistoric anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution, has about completed a very interesting investigation of the causes that produce giants, and is writing a paper on the subject of giants, ancient and m This study was brought about by continual inquiries of people in different parts of the country in regard to giants. There is very little precise scientific information on the subject, and not until the last few years has it been looked into at all by ethnologists or physiologists. Prof. Wilson says that the giants of nursery tales excite the admiration and the fear of the infan-tile population, for they are described as strong, bold, cruel and voracious. As a matter of fact, giants generally are weak physically, good-natured personally and not overintelligent. They are often inactive and

feeble, but rarely evil-minded. There has for a long time existed in many quarters the belief, fostered chiefly by the tales of Sir Watter Scott and other writers about the times of the Crusaders, that the men of the tenth and eleventh centuries were gigantic in stature, and must have been so to carry their heavy armor and accoutrements. This idea also has been held in regard to pre-historic man, chiefly on account of early mytho-Nevertheless the notion that the pre-distoric man was tailer or larger than modern man has now been entirely exploded. The bronze swords of prehistoric times have handles smaller than those of today; in fact, the grip is too small for the hand of our average man.

The Eible uses the word "giant" many times, but Prof. Wilson says that upon at investigation of the use of the word it is found that it has been used ambiguously. The Greek word, which has come to signify giant, meants originally the races of men those born of God, who had the divine na ture. This statement of the modern scien tists disagrees with various investigations of the subject. Thus, in 1718, Henriot, a member of the French Academy, published a work on the great decrease in stature and physical conformation of the human race between the creation and the Christian era. According to his calculations at that time, various personages of the Bable were of the following beight. Adam 123 feet 9 inches; Eve, 118 feet 9 inches 9 lines; Noah, 127 feet; Abraham, 20 feet, and Moses, 13 feet. It was not until the investigations of Dr. Brinton of Philadelphia and Dr. Charles L. edge was had in regard to the cause of gigantism, which was stated by Dr. Dana

Dana of New York that any precise knowlto be a disease, a nervous disorder having appears to furnish material necessary to the proper growth and action of the nerve tissues and separates from the blood some substance having an important use in the human economy. In healthy persons, when the pitultary gland is not considered, there is one rule which seems to be borne out by experience, and that is a tendency toparents have children shorter than themselves, and short parents children taller than themselves. This rule does not, perhaps, extend in its application to the entire human race, but it appears to apply to men and the Papuans, as races, 4 feet 4

Prof. Wisson speaks-of the mythical giants C. They concerned themselves in that day, as many brilliant theorists do at the present time, in imagining the birth of the world and the origin of man. They described the giant gods and goddesses engaged in the laudable occupation of starting the infant world and peopling it with beings of great strength and stature and beauty of form, who were the representatives, if not employed with satisfactory results against the progenitors, of all the virtues and some of the vices that belong to mankind. It is not, however, until we come to the giants of medieval times that there is any information which has a semblance of verity and even here there are large discrepancies. Prof. Wilson has studied at some length the various authorities, and has made a list of the best-known giants of medieval and modern times, which he has arranged chronelogically, thus: Date.

| Name.                | Date.                       | Height. |       |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------|
| Evans                | 1632                        |         | feet. |
| Mellon               | 1665-1684                   | 7.6     | 4.4   |
| Miller               | 1674-1734                   | 8       | 148   |
| Backer               |                             | 7.4     | 4.6   |
| Cornelius McGra      |                             | 7.8     | 144   |
| O'Brien              | 1760-1783                   | 8.4     | 44    |
| Murphy               | 1761-1783                   | 8.10    | 14.   |
| Cottar               | 1802                        | 8.7     | 4.8   |
| Bradley              | 1798-1820                   | 7.8     | - 64  |
| Eleizimie            |                             | 7.10    | - 66  |
| Hale                 | 1820-1862                   | 7.6     | 44    |
| Louis                | Constitution (Section 1997) | 7.4     | **    |
| Loushkin             |                             | 8.5     | 4.6   |
| Chang                |                             | 8.2     | 44    |
| Anak                 | 1840-1865                   | 7.8     | 66    |
| Peruvian gia         |                             | 1 2     |       |
| (died at No          |                             |         |       |
| York 1893; 1         |                             |         |       |
| beight5.9feet        |                             | 7.6     | **    |
| Minnesota gia        |                             |         |       |
| (Dr. Dana; 5         |                             |         |       |
| giant and 1          |                             |         |       |
| geromegaly).         |                             | 7.4     | 44    |
| Marianne Wel         |                             | 11.00%  |       |
| (Ranke)              |                             | 8.41    | 4 11  |
| Austrian Gia         |                             |         |       |
| (Topinard)           |                             | 8.41    | 22.44 |
| Winkel m e y         |                             |         | - 74  |
| (Doubes)             |                             | 8.6     | 44    |
| A BUSINESS PARTY AND |                             |         |       |

The foregoing heights in the later recent cases are those which were advertised by the exhibitors. Dr. Dana said that an abliging showman once told him he should always deduct from 3 to 5 inches. Anplying this rule, in historic times, giants have varied in height from 6 feet 9 inches to 8 feet 6 inches, and in weight, from 300 to 480 pounds. Diligent search of the literature relating to giants lends to the conclusion that there have been about100 giant sknown whesen e sire i ents have been reported. Of these about twenty have been advertised as more than 8 feet in height, but when the measurements have been made by scientists of repute, such as Topinard, Ranke, Virchow, and Laughue, the number is greatly reduced The tallest man ever subjected to scientific neasurement were an Austrian, measured by Topinard, whose height was stated to be 8 feet 4 1-2 inches, and Winkelmeyr, measured by Doubes, and said to be 8 feet 6 inches tall. The

woman known is Marianne Webde, born in Germany, in the present century. She measured, at the age of sixteen and one-half years, 8 feet 41-2 inches. The number of authentic 8-footers does not exceed four. Chang, the Chinese giant, who traveled with Barnum, was massive, as well as gigantic, but he was only eight feet in height.

Prof. Wilson has a very interesting dia gram showing the average height of dif-ferent peoples. At 4 feet 3 inches he marked the race of Papuans; at 4 feet 9, the Bush-

man; at 5 feet, the Laps; at 5 feet 5, the average height of the human species; at 5 feet 8, the averge Englishman; at 5 feet 10 1-2 inches, the Patagonian. Prof. Wilson says it is an extremely difficult thing to give the correct average height of the various peoples. Certain scientists divide the human race into different classes and endeavor to arrange the races of men in groups. According to one scale, the taller people are as follows: Queen Charlotte Island, 1.82 metres; Comanches and Pimas (Baneroft), 1.80; the Scotch of High Gal-loway, 1.79; the Polynesians, 1.76; Mar-

tiesans, 1.75; Scandinavians, 1.71; Finns,

1.71; Zulus, Eskimos, Chippewas, Omahas, 1.70. The French at 1.65 are the average

height of the human race.

Prof. Wilson relates an experience be had in Louisville with a giant that shows the common tendency toward exaggeration. Along in the '50's a Nova Scotia giant was exhibited there. He was brought upon the stage before an audtence, of which Prof. Wilson was a member, by the manager, who gave an eloquent description of him, dilat-ing upon his great size and strength, and intimating that his stature was not less than 7 feet 8 inches. But the giant was not received with very high favor, for the crowd adhered to their local favorite, Jim Porter, known as the Kentucky giant. Porter, who had evidently been advised of the opposition, was present. He was called upon and stood up by the side of the Nova Scotia giant. Cheers went up from the audience when it was seen that

measurement.

Prof. Wilson had a small ivory pocket rule with him. He brought out this rule and was mounted upon the table, and he pronounced Porter to be three inches and a half tailer than the Nova Scotian. Porter was very proud, and in proportion as ne manifested his satisfaction contrary sentiment shown on the face of the Nova Scotian, who finally slunk away out of a back door. The Nova Scotian was 7 feet 4 inches tall, but Jim Porter was 7 feet 7 1-2. Jim's rifle, which he was proud of showing, was as long as an average man is tall. His walking stick came to the armpit of an ordinary man, and his chair was as high as a table

he was the taller of the two, and the stage

was soon filled with people clamoring for

Arother case of interest was investigated by Prof. Wilson more recently and proved, like many others, to be a fake. This was a giant mummy which was being exhibited for gain. It was laid upon its back in a tox intended to represent a coffin, though it had a greater resemblance to the large wa-tering troughs common at roadsides in the country. The coffin was about ten feetlong, two and one-half feet wide and two feet deep, and was covered with glass. Prof. Wilson laid his rule outside the glass and found the body to be eight feet four inches in length. It had every appearance of being gennine, and the skeleton had the appearance of a well-formed man with mem bers in not unusual proportions. The mum my was at the Lotton of the coffin glass, and no one was allowed to touch feel or weigh it. Although there was no opportunity to test the banes, 8kin, hair nails or other parts by the microscope of other method, the belief was general that it was genuine. Later it was found that factured with many others for exhibition

## NEW CURE FOR CANCER,

Russian Physician Asserts He Has

Discovered a Certain Remedy. New specifics for old diseases have been so uncommonly frequent of late years that, however respectable the medical anthority may be under whose wing a new cure is introduced, one can hardly be too cautious or skeptical about receiving it. Still, in incurable diseases any gleam of hope is welcome, any surcease of sorrow afforded ward mediocrity or average stature. Tall to the patient is a distinct gain. The idea come curable is more or less universal the belief that it can now be made amenable to successful treatment is exclusively Rusrain. The physician who bids cancer pa each race, tribe or group. The average tients hope is Gospodeen Demsenke of St. stature in Patagonia will tend toward 1.85 Petersburg, and whatever verdict his colmeters; in England, to 5 feet 8 1-2; in leagues, who are now taking the matter.

France, to 1 65 meters; among the Bushup, may finally bring in, it seems to be adup, may finally bring in, it seems to be admitted that he has made out a prima facie

Dr. Denisenko's specific is a plant that of the golden age and the accounts of them grows all over Europe; botanists term it grows and the accounts of them grows all over Europe; botanists term it grows and page the strong margin simple minded English people call it swallow-wort. It possesses a milky, saffron-colored juice, which in some countries is used by the peasants for the purpose of ridding themselves of warts. The first time Dr. Denisenko drew atten tion to this core-it was about twelve weeks ago, in the medical review of Vratsh -be merely asserted that it could also be the external growth of cancer, just as the peasants used it against warts. A new communication of his has just appeared in the same review, in which he further maintains that it can be taken internally with excellent effects. For this purpose lowever, it must be specially prepared, smuch as the juice in its natural state contains two potent poisons.

Dr. Denisento describes seven cases of ancer which he has treated by means of swallow-wort juice. Four of these were external cancerous growths upon which a surgical operation was, for various reais, out of the question. The doses of the new specific were necessarily very small at first and were very gradually increased. The photographs of the results which the physician has published, together with his article, show the effects of the chelidonium, which finally removed every trace of cancer. The three other instances were of cancer in the stomach. The patient was unable to retain any but liquid nourishment when the doctor began his cure. After a course of treatment by swallow-wort he could eat bread, minced meat, hard-holled eggs, etc., and every trace of the cancerous growth had disappeared. Such in brief is the prima facie case.

The matter is row, so to say, sub judice, and, as often occurs, the thesis may be weighed and found wanting. But it may also happen that some fire may be found where there is so much smoke, and this result would be cordially welcomed all over the world.

## This Was in Atlanta.

The newly arrived stranger in Atlanta started up Whitehall street in search of information. On the corner of Alabama street he encountered a tall, yellow-faced individual in a droopy coat and solied tie. "My good sir," said the stranger, "I am in search of information concerning this great State of Georgia, and feel sure that you can assist me very materially What is your population? "Dunno

"What kind of school system have you 'Dunno."

How about your tax rate?" "Dunno." "Is your government friendly or unfriendly to manufacturing corporations?

"Let's sec-how does Georgia rank among the other States of the South in its agricultural products?"

'Ah, you don't live here, then?" 'Yaas.' "What do you do?" "Oh, I'm jest a member of the legis-tur."—Calhoun Times.

An Object Lesson. "Happy thought, the Salvation Army taking to bicycles in their crusade against

"Think so?"
"Yes; the scorchers furnish an object lesson, you know."—Buffalo Times.

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Steal Subscription Lists and Ex change With Other Rogues,

Philadelphia Times. who get circulars from swind tained by the latter. The ways are various. Subscription lists of the city weeklies are bought or stolen, and nearly every swindler exchanges his letters or the addresses of those who have answered his advertisements with other swindlers in similar lines of business. Hence the recognized fact that after a person has one been caught he is much more likely to be swindled again. Nearly all the dealer in objectionable books, those who adver tise "your future husband or wife," "for tones told," and "retired clergymen" sell their letters for 1 cent each or more to the bogus money operators. So It will be seen that some lines of swindling have their branches paying a large percentage

on the money invested. A firm of "sawdust" speculators at one time bought 30,000 letters received by a concern that had realized \$50,000 out of a certain bogus sewing machine. This ma-chine was made of cast iron and turned by a small hand wheel. It would sew two pieces of the finest material together, but anything coarser would demolish the whole machine and render it useless. The same enterprising firm bought about 40,000 letters from a Woman in Brooklyn who advertised to supply every young man and woman with the date of their marriage and description of their future partners for life. This Woman received in nearly every one of these 40,000 letters : 50-cent stamp, and no evidence was given that she had ever sent a single reply. In-deed, so great was the harvest that some fifty or sixty of the letters still contained the 50-cent stamps. They also bought up letters addressed to quack doctors, dealers in objectionable pictures; also letters from lettery-keepers, fortune dealers, etc.

Another firm on Wall street advertised two steel engravings of distinguished persons mailed free on receipt of \$1 They received some 200,000 replies, with dollars inclosed, and sent in return two 10-

cent stamps of the period. Some advertisers offer "diamond rings," "cat alognes," "recipes," "songs," etc., simply to get addresses, and after getting all they can out of the parties replying they and it a profitable business to sell the letters A Surgeon of the Bicycle.

There are enterprising bicycle people in England as well as in this country. A year or more ago London was flooded with the following circular by a bicycle repairer, which is ingenious enough in its wording to have been the product of a Yankee:

"Bicycle surgery. Acute and chronic cases treated with assurance of success. Languid tires restored to health and vigor. Tires blown up without pain. Wind free. No cure, no pay asked. We understand the anatomy, physiology and hygiene of wheels, and homeopathic and allopathic treatment, as individual cases require. Sure cure guaranteed. Testimonials: 'My wheel had three ribs fractured and you cured it in one treatment.' 'My tires were suffering with a case of acute aneurism, which had been pronouced fatal by other bicycle doc but you cured the disorder, and I did not lose a day of my tour.' Thousands of testimonials like the above sent on application. Dr. Blank, B. S. (Bicycle Surgeon.), No. -, Tottenha Harper's Round Table. -, Tottenham Court Road."-

## Furniture on Credit at Rudden's.

DON'T THINK TWICE ABOUT IT.

If there is anything in this mammoth store that tempts you. If there is a single piece of

furniture that you want. If it is your desire to furnish

your house. If you can use us in ANY way -come to us and get what you want on credit and pay at your convenience-we are your ser-

### RUDDEN'S CREDIT HOUSE. 513 Seventh St. N. W.

Boston Fire Sale!

fire-some slightly damaged-mos

Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Furnishings.

Men's Suits, worth \$5 and \$10 ... \$5.00 Men's Suits, worth \$13 to \$15 . . . Young Men's Suits, worth \$5.75, 52 to 35 chest measure......

50c

20c

98c

Heavy Boloriggan Underwear, worth \$1.00 54 and \$5 Men's Shoes..... \$1.50, \$6 and \$7 Men's Shoes..... \$1.75

BOSTON FIRE SALE, James L. Warren, Manager,

225 Penna. Ave. . 2d and 3d sts., opp. Botanical Garden

## No Waste

when you burn Coke. It burns out entirely and leaves no cin-ders to clean up. Far cheaper than coal-more economical, too. Note the prices:

40 Bushels Uncrushed Coke. \$2.90 40 Eushels Crushed Coke. \$3.70

Washington Gaslight Co., 413 TENTH STREET N. W. Wm. J. Zeb, 920 20th St. N.